extremity shall call for a master, and capital-

ists seek security for their property in the insti-

ings are a disgrace to the Civilization of the

of argument and facts-but when, from a cen-

sus, the compendium of which has been compiled

by one of their own number, you confront them

with the glaring fact that their system and pol-

icy are spreading ignorance and barbarism

among the masses of the white People in Slave

Society, they will tell you that free schools are

very worthless things, and that, according to

Pope and Bacon and the Richmond Enquirer,

We shall continue the subject. We shall

CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.

Although the proceedings of the Senate in

Executive session are conducted with closed

doors, it seems impossible to keep the public

in total ignorance of their general character.

Results, votes, even skeletons of speeches, find

It seems that the Central American Treaty,

which it was hoped would finally settle our con-

troversies with Great Britain, has failed to

secure the ratification of the Senate. Des

patches in some of the newspapers state, that

in the course of a long debate on the 4th, Mr.

Mason of Virginia sustained the treaty on the

grounds taken by the Administration; but that

t was objected to on the assumption that the

British protectorate over the Mosquito Indians

was distinctly recognised, and that while the

sovereignty over the Bay Islands was nomi-

nally relinquished by Britain, her authority

was practically maintained. Mr. Douglas,

who had been holding himself in reserve, at

last opened against the treaty in a style of

fierce denunciation, and finally, by a vote of 33

to 8, it was recommitted. It is said that this

is fatal to the treaty—that either it will not be

reported again, or will be reported with amend-

ments, so that the whole controversy will be

reopened. It is further supposed that the amend-

ments will be of such a character as to compli-

cate the subjects in dispute, to provoke irrita

tion in England, to arouse her pride, and pre

vent a peaceful adjustment. We must infer

that several Republican Senators voted to re

commit-why, we know not, unless, as has been

hinted, to prevent the instant rejection of the

treaty. Of course, not having the facts before

us, we have no right to dogmatize, but it seems

to us that the true policy would be to fix the

responsibility upon the ruling party. Give it

to chance for evasion or postponement; if pos

sible, compel it to vote at once, yea or nay

At all events, for one we should beware of aid-

ing or abetting, even indirectly, any of its fili-

and thus put an end to Filibustering and those

great movements for the regeneration of that

benighted region, spoken of in the Cincinnati

the Bay Islands, but providing for the perpet-

nal exclusion of Slavery therefrom, was com-

mented upon largely, it is said, and was the

turning point in the debate. Of course, it would

be represented as an insult to our country, a

Great Britain to check the natural expansion

of our institutions. It is easy to see how such

a man as Mr. Douglas could arouse the Pro-

Slavery sentiment of the Senate on the subject

and use it for the defeat of an arrangement

which promised to put an end to Filibustering

on our Southern border. It is not likely that

he is specially auxious for the introduction of

Slavery into the Bay Islands, but if the esprit

de corps of Slaveholders can be made subordi

nate to the policy of keeping open a controversy

with England, keeping open Central America

for the lawless operations of "Young America."

embarrassing the new Administration from the

aspirant, who has the confidence of the real

"Southern Party," as it is called, why not?

what impressed by the conciliatory demonstra-

tions of England, by her evident desire to call

tivate peaceful relations with us, by her volun

tary cession of the Bay Islands, the surrender

of the Mosquito Protectorate, and the relin-

quishment of all projects of colonization in

Central America, may begin to inquire whether

should meet her half way, and respond frankly

so intimately allied, so necessary to the civili

secret and selfish machinations of the presi-

dential aspirants who control the Senate of the

United States. Especially will they ask, what

business is it of ours, if England and Honduras

come to an agreement to exclude Slavery from

which we have never pretended a title, with

which we have no more concern than Brazil

The business before the Senate is, not the Eng

land and Honduras Treaty, but the Dallas and

Meantime, let the People look to it-this

thing of Slavery is obtruding itself into their

concerns, everywhere and at all times, plotting

its own aggrandizement, come what may t

them; and this time its venture is a bold one

Slavery is a domestic question-will it be an ad-

vantage to the Propaganda, to make it a Foreign

Question? Is the power of the Propaganda so

well settled, that it can stand without damage

the shock of a collision with Great Britain

No wonder Conservative statesmen in the South

shrink from the consequences to which the

schemings of the extreme men expose the

SENATORIAL ELECTION IN INDIANA.

The Buchanan members of the Legislatur

present vacancy, and Jesse D. Bright was cho

sen for six years from the 4th of March next.

The whole proceeding is illegal, and there is

country, and especially their section of it.

Clarendon Treaty.

Possibly, the People who have been some-

most unwarrantable attempt on the part of

bustering projects.

a little learning is a most pernicous matter!

try your dogmas by facts.

their way into the newspapers.

gross injustice of the imputations which have been cast upon the motives of those who wer most instrumental in bringing it about.

It cements the Republican party, and gives unity and permanence to its organization. This may from henceforth be regarded as the controlling party of the country; for no matter sident, it will, directly or indirectly, control the legislation of the nation until Slavery ceases to be a party question in Con-

There is yet another point at view, however from which this election may be contemplated, which is far more interesting and significant than any we have yet suggested. It adds another bright link to the chain of evidence, which, during the last ten years, has been forg-ing, to prove that loyalty to principles, in politics as in everything else, is sure ultimately to triumph, against whatever odds. It is not quite ten years since the Democracy of New York united in a common resistance to the extension of Slavery, and revolted from the national organization. Of the men who figured conspicuously in that movement, and who had sufficient courage and faith in Providence to adhere to their convictions, twelve are, or have been since that period, elected to the United States Senate. pleasant to enumerate their names, for every one of them deserves a civic crown. They

King, of New York. Sumner, of Massachusetts. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Hale, of New Hampshire. Foster, of Connecticut. Dixon, of Connecticut. Wade, of Obio. Chandler, of Michigan. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Harlan, of Iowa. Darkee, of Wisconsin.

To these must be added Chase, of Ohio, who has been elected, and served one Senatorial the State. Here we have twelve members of the upper branch of the Federal Legislature, or a very considerable portion of the whole body, selected from the ranks of a party which did not carry a single State in 1848, and which of those who were then regarded as his most influential followers. The most exalted and enviable honors within the gift of the Northern States since that period have fallen upon this little band; and with an inexorable justice which one cannot contemplate without a certain feeling of awe, none of those who deserted has received any similar expression of public approval. This fact is the more remarkable, as not one of the twelve who have been elected were candidates for the Senate during or subsequent to the revolt of 1848, until the canvass which they were elected. There is a moral in all this, worth more than the personal suc cess or public services of many Senators. May it not be lost on those to whom it is ad-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

The office of the National Era is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

Mr SEWARD'S SPEECHES .- The three speeches of Mr. Seward, delivered during the late Presidential canvass, good for all times and all places, are about to be issued in pamphlet form. We print this week the second, and next, shall give place to the third one.

IRENIUS will appear after the adjournment of Congress, whose proceedings occupy too lege students of Massachusetts 807, of Vir- all white,) from 5 to 15, was 204,705. The remuch space to admit of such discussions at the | giniz 1,174-but how many of all were from | turns from Virginia are always imperfect, for the

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE is the title of a new weekly German paper, in Washington, lately commenced by Magnus Gross, editor. It endorses the Cincinnati platform, is recom mended by the National Democratic Committee, and is to be a supporter of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, whose Executive patronage will undoubtedly be extended to it.

Mr. Gross is a man of ability, but he will and it rether a difficult tack to reconcile the of Democracy.

aced the following letter: " WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR: Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confiden-tial relations which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain toward a Pennsylvania Senator at the present moment, induce me to say a pending Senatorial election. I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the cardidates, and although my opinion may be emitted to little weight, I do not desire to person in or cut of the Legislature to support him. At the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Mesers. the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead for some years past, confidential relations between him

my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value. " From your friend, very respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN. "Henry S. Mott, Esq."

This is the second letter of the kind, showing Mr. Buchanan's active interference in the election. It is unfortunate for the President elect, as showing him to be too closely identified with a class of politicians not at all acceptable to a large portion of his adherents. and as betraying a want of sagacity. To comtion in his own State, is not statesmanlike, The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer takes occa-

sion to admonish the President elect that the quarrel must not be permitted to become national; that it is and must be purely a personal affair; that Mr. Forney has no special claims on the National Democratic party; that | clution-always commanding and representaand should now suffer him quietly to drop. to the great interests of education. Rather unkind to a man who has stood so long and so unflinchingly by the interests of Sla- nearly 1,500,000; Massachusetts, 1,000,000.

ORGANS .- Mr. Appleton, of Maine, is to be the editor of the Washington Union on the accession of Mr. Buchanan. This selection of a confidential organ is said to be rather displeasing to some of the Southern men. Several of our Southern exchanges are not a little disgusted now at the idea of organists. It is said that a new and an independent Administration paper, to be called the Times, will be started here; and the rumor is, that Major Heiss, Mr. Welsh, and Simon Cameron, are concerned in the project. It will represent we presume, the progressive "filibustering" section of the Party-the section that sympathizes with the grand efforts on foot for the regeneration of Central America and ultimate annexation of

THE NATIONAL THEATRE, of Washington, was tions of the walls were left standing.

THE LONG BRIDGE has been so much dama time.

FREE AND SLAVE SOCIETY-EDUCATION.

Nothing is easier than to deceive the People of the South in regard to the effects of Slavery Naturally prepossessed in favor of a system ander which they have been brought up, with which their pecuniary interests are identified, which constitutes the very frame-work of their society, they are apt to accept without examinaion, all arguments in its support; so that the Pro-Slavery press in its dissertations is net obliged to be either logical or correct. It may assert what it pleases, and the bolder its asserions, the more popular. It may get up statistical tables, on their face quite correct, but in fact presenting exceptional aspects, and conveying utterly false impressions. What of that? Nothing can surpass the credulity of the fanaticism of Slavery.

The Anti-Democratic papers of the South, aving no special motive to withhold the truth, and driven on by party considerations to discredit the Democratic Party which rules the South and prescribes its legislation generally, from time to time breaks out in lamentation over the want of enterprise and prosperity in that section. A few days since, the Richmond (Va) Whig complained that the "internal mprovements of the State are feebly prosecuted," and "its institutions of learning and great interests of education are languishing for want of support and encouragement." Its neighbor, the Enquirer, admonishes it that such statements are common among Black Republicans, but do not befit a Virginia editor. To the fanaticism of the North should be left the ungracious task of disparaging Virginia; her own sons should repel, not countenance the libel. It proceeds to disprove the averments of the Whig, in a style characteristie of the modern school of Pro-Slavery litera-

"Neither will the charge that our 'instituons of learning are languishing for want of support and encouragement,' bear the scrutiny of an impartial investigation. It is just abo twelve months since, in arguing this proposition with the New York Tribune, we demon strated that, in proportion to white population, Virginia was ahead of any other State in the number of persons who receive a collegiate education. Unless the Whig means to maintain that the New England tree-school system of 'little learning' (which both poetry and philosophy condemn in the words of a Pope and a Bacon, and which our own experience shows to be pernicious in the last degree) is superior to that more thorough and complete instruction which Virginia initiated, and is so nobly prose-cuting, it must abandon the charge that the nterests of education are neglected in this State. The munificent endowment of our University and Military Institute, and the liberal provision made for the instruction of indegent scholars, prove the injustice of the accusa

We did not notice that demonstration referred to, but we should like to see the data produced. Has any census ever shown how nany persons in each State of the Union have received full college education? Are there any statistics of the kind on record? Let us tion as it speaks of, must have some better ground than the returns of the alumni or stubered 9,404, those of Virginia 9,528-the col. number of children in Massachusetts, (nearly estimating the number of collegiates in proportion to the population of each State. If the Enquirer could obtain the annual catalogues of all the colleges in both States from their foundations, and prepare accurate lists of all Massachusetts men and Virginians, college bred, it might then try its hand at such a dem-

What the Enquirer intends to show, we presume, is, that the colleges of Virginia cannot propagation of slave in- be languishing for want of support and encouragement, because they contain more students than those of any other State. That is AND MR. FORNEY .- Mr. Wag- true, according to the tables furnished in the of the Buchanan members of the American Almanac of 1856; and we should of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech, like to know what the Whig means, by althe interference of Mr. Buchanan, leging that they are now "languishing." Is son for not supporting Mr. Forney, and the attendance falling off? After all that has been said by Southern conventions, will Southern parents persist in thinking that better discipline and teaching are to be found in North-

But the more important part of the Whig's complaint is overlooked by the Enquirer; or, rather, it evades it. "Its institutions of learnfew words to you as a valued friend on the ing, and great interests of education are languishing for want of support and encouragement." This is the statement of the Whig. It is no answer to this, to say that there are be placed in an equivocal position on this, or any other subject. When asked, I have always said I preferred Col. Forney, and I should esteem it a triendly act toward myself for any in her colleges. This may be true, and yet "the great interests of education" may be suffering. There may be institutions of learning Robbins, Foster, Backalew, and Wright. From richly endowed for the wealthy and well-bredfor the holders of slaves and land-but we must remember, that while the slaveholders of "I have thus prescuted you my views, so that. Virginia number only 55,000, the whole white if you should deem it necessary, you may speak population is 900,000! College education for the few, but no free-school education for the masses; for, this, Pope and Bacon, Poetry and Philosophy, to say nothing of us, the philosopher of the Enquirer, utterly condemn "as in the last degree pernicious!" Such a maxim may suit the sublimated condition of slave society, but will pass current in none of the benighted regions of free society.

The Richmond Whig, whatever the motive for making such an announcement, speaks the truth. In Virginia "the great interests of educamence his career by sowing the seeds of fac. tion arc languishing for want of support and encouragement;" and the Enquirer may thank itself for provoking by its sneers against free society the comparisons we are about to sub-

Virginia and Massachusetts, settled about the same time-the two leading States of the Rev-Mr. Buchanan has done quite enough for him, tive States-let us compare them in respect

> Virginia contained, in 1850, a population of Five hundred thousand of the former are slaves; but, as the principal laboring population of Virginia, they ought strictly to be included in the comparison. Now, there are no colleges, academies, or free schools, for this half million of people. The means of education are denied them-with rare exceptions. they can neither read nor write. Here, then, is a fearful mass of ignorance and barbarismone-third of the population of Virginia totally uneducated. Can such a night of ignorance prevail in a State, without casting its shadows over all classes? Can such a mass of barbarism

exist without seriously damaging every interest? Should we say of a State in Europe, in which a third of the whole population has no more idea of letters than the brutes with which they People, to awaken admiration. But, the school that twenty-three Senators were present, and herd, that it is distinguished by its devotion to the great interests of education?

Massachusetts is free from this curse-she illustrious fathers of the State repudiated. They no election. Both the gentlemen named, doubt destroyed by fire on the 6 h instant. Only por- has no class of population, uneducated—her la- regarded Slavery as an evil, to be excused only less understand this.

But, leave the slaves out of the comparison; State to promote the education and elevation of position to the protest, of the Senate. It had aged by the freshet, that travel across it is look alone at the white population. In 1850, the masses of its People-and they did not hold no more authority to elect Senators than an orstopped. The result will be, diminished sup- the whites in Massachusetts and the whites in that labor degrades the man and disqualifies him dinary party convention. The Senate contains plies in our markets, and increase of prices for Virginia were nearly equal in number: whites for the higher duties of citizenship. The school fifty members—twenty-six are a quorum of between the ages of 5 and 20, were,

educational institutions:

COLLEGES Virginia - - 10 81 1,197 71,875 the insurrection of free labor, of the blessed 844 131,271 time coming when the free working man in his Massachusetts - 4 53 Virginia has more colleges, but the University is the only one that has a general reputaion; while three of the four colleges of Mas- tution of Slave Society. Not against Virginia, sechusetts-Cambridge, Amherst, and Williams- or Virginians who hold to the faith of their fatown-are known all over the country. As to thers, do we war-but against this detestable scholarship and discipline, that is a topic not school of dogmatists and sophists, whose teachbe illustrated by figures; but it will be observed, that the libraries of the four colleges of Country, and an insult to Mankind. They talk Massachusetts contain 60,000 more volumes than those of the ten of Virginia. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

No. Prof. Students. Volumes 3 10 119 10.000 12 147 MEDICAL SCHOOLS. Prof. Student 2 11 hassachusetts LAW SCHOOLS. No. Prof. Students. 2 3 116 1 3 158 Colleges, Medical, Theological, and Law

No. Prof. Students. Volumes 18 110 1,618 81,87 Virginia - 18 110 1,618 81,875 Massachusetts 10 79 1,379 161,030 At must be remarked that the Virginia coleges are supported generally by the Southern States-containing one-fifth of all the college students of the South: while the colleges of Massachusetts find powerful rivals in the other free States, and contain not much more than one-ninth of the students of that section. A summary of the higher institutions of learning in free and slave States presents the following

F. St. 61 517 47,752 10,702 6,895 667,297 S. St. 59 450 19 648 747 5 655 308 011 LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY.

Schools. Prof. Stud. Educated. Volumes Free States 65 269 4,426 23,513 175,981 Slave States 32 122 1,807 3,812 30,79 A poor showing for Slave Society! But we nust not forget Virginia and Massachusetts The oldest college of the latter is Harvard, founded in 1636-that of Virginia, William and Mary, founded in 1692. The number of students in the former is now 365, in the latter, 82; the number of Alumni of the former. 6,700, of the latter, 3,000; the number of volmes in the library of the former, 101,250, of

the latter, 5,000.

We have shown that even as respects the small class of persons furnished with collegiate privileges, Virginia is far behind Massachusetts although it might be supposed that she would devote herself to the special education of that class. The contrast is more striking when we come to test their provisions for the educational interests of the masses. Recollect, the number of students in these collegiate institutions remind the Enquirer that such a demonstra- of Virginia is 1,616, in Massachusetts 1,379and a large proportion of these from other States. But, the number of white persons, in dents of the various colleges. The alumni of 1850, between 5 and 20, was, in the former, the colleges of Massachusetts in 1856 num- 345,265, in the latter, 303,920. In 1853, the that free schools are a nuisance. Certainly, however, we may estimate the number of white shildren in that State in 1853, at not less than 204,000. Now, what provision is made for the education of these, who are to constitute the Honduras, relinquishing the the sovereignty of gital question. Neglect them, and the "great terests of education" are sacrificed, and the State is endangered. Apes of Aristocracy may neer at the education of the masses; but it onstitutes the only basis of a stable and safe Democracy. Leave the masses in ignorance, and they become fit subjects for oppression, ready instruments for the demagogue. What, then, have Virginia and Massachusetts done

or their education? We know what the public schools are in lassachusetts-what, in Virginia. None but an ignoramus would venture to compare them. very candid man in the South knows that, as general rule, its public schools are of a very ow grade. But, we are now concerned only with what authentic statistics reveal.

We quote from the census of 1850. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. No. Teachers. Pupils. Iucome. embarrassing the new Administration from the 3.679 4 443 176,475 1,006,795 start, and subjecting it to the influence of an Virginia 2,930 2,997 67,353 But, it may be suggested that Virginia pays more attention to private schools and acadenies. Let us see. We quote from the same document.

ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS No. Teachers. Pupils. 403 521 13,436 TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. 4.032 4.964 189.911 1.316.972 3.246 3.544 76.421 548,397 true statesmanship does not require that we The census, in summing up, puts the number of scholars in Colleges, Academies, and to her overtures-whether the peaceful relations Public Schools, in 1850, at 199,745 in Massa. and great commercial interests of two nations chusetts, and 77,764 in Virginia. Taking the returns of the white children in Massachusetts | zation of the world, should be imperilled by the n 1853, as a basis for calculation, there were bout 200,000 between the ages of 5 and 15 in each State in 1850, of whom all but a fraction were receiving an education in Massachusetts. while only 77,764 were being educated in Virginia, leaving 123,000 uncared for by the State. a country, over which we have no control, to It is thus that Slave Society - that perfect form of civilization about which these Richaond Rhetoricians are eternally declaimingprovides for the educational interests of the masses of the People. Let us see what it has lone to supply reading both for the Few and

Many.		
LIBS	ARIES.	•
Public—No. Vols.	Massachusetts. 177 257,737	Virginia. 21 32,595
School—No. Vols.	792 104,645	6 2,706
Sunday School-No. Vols.	433 165,476	11 1,975
College—No. Vols.	18 141,400	14 50,856
Church—No. Vols.	42 14,757	330
Total—No. Vols.	1,462 684,015	54 88,462
Balance for the m 528,000 volumes; in	asses in Mass	achusetts

After such an exhibition as this, we shall not be surprised when the census informs us that of Indiana on the 4th instant held a joint con the number of native whites over twenty, un- vention for the election of United States Sens able to read and write, is, in Virginia, 75,868; tor. Graham N. Fitch was chosen to fill the in Massachusetts, 80611

We might pursue the comparison, but we forbear. Not to disparage Virginians, do we thus The vote, it is reported, stood 83 for each. write-our relations to that State constrain us The first statement was, that sixty members of to regard it with respect-besides, there is much the House, and twenty-six of the Senate were in her history, much in the character of her in attendance, but later despatches announce of her politicians by which she is now governed, sixty two Representatives. teaches false and damnable doctrines, which the boring people are protected in all their inter- on the plea of necessity. They believed in the The joint convention was invalid, becarights of human nature-in the duty of the was held without the concurrence, and in opof philosophy and politics which now prevails that body-only twenty-three Senators were

A Massachusetts - - 303,920 son proclaimed as the foundation of Govern- ate-a co-equal branch of the Legislature-was First, let us dispose of the highest class of ment. It sneers at the Democratic idea of gov- not represented, and, as Senators must be elect ernment of the People by the People. It be- ed by the Legislature of the State, there was lieves in the domination of a class, in legislation no election. A despatch from Indianapolis, for a class. It ridicules free society, talks of dated 5th inst. says:

"The Senate, by a vote of seven majority denounce the joint convention as illegal, and unauthorized by them, and protest against the United States Senate swearing in the Senators alleged to have been elected. The two Amerian votes cast were given by Representatives, and not by the two American Senators, who leclined any participation in the election

The credentials and the protest will probably e presented together, but investigation may be so delayed, as to allow the two gentlemen to hold their seats till after the 10th of March, when the Legislature of Indiana will adjourn, not to meet again for two years. The Senate will doubtless declare the seats vacant, for the easons that decided the Harlan case, but the Governor of Indiana, taking notice of the fact of vacancy occurring during the interval, may then appoint them till the next meeting. A beautiful scheme, finely illustrative of the kind of Democracy capable of engendering it. In the case of Mr. Harlan, both branches of

convention. Several meetings were held, but no election took place. At last, a majority of nembers from the Senate refused to attend a egularly adjourned meeting; the convention roceeded, however, and elected, Mr. Harlan eing chosen. All the proceedings in this case were regular, and it seemed a fair question whether, as both Houses had agreed to a joint convention, it was in the power of the najority of one branch, without legislative act, and by mere non-attendance at one of the regularly adjourned meetings, to vitiate its action. The Senate, however, by a vote of 28 to 18, declared the seat vacant. We declared at the time, that the principle decided "seems to be, that a United States Senator must be elected by the Legislature of the State; that is, where it consists of two branches, by both branches, acting with a constitutional quorum. The principle is a sound one, and ought to be adhered to. Of course, there can be no election of Senator, either in Pennsylvania or Indiana, unless the Republican members, who control one branch in each State, permit."

In this Indiana case, the proceedings, from beginning to end, have been without shadow of law. The joint convention itself was invalid, not being appointed or agreed to by both branches of the Legislature, and the alleged election was carried without the concurrence of a majority of the Senate, and a more flagrant ase could not be presented.

DELEGATES ELECTED BY THE INDIANA BUCHANAN CONVENTION

Mr. Fitch, one of the delegates elected as Senator by the party Convention of Buchanan nembers of the Indiana Legislature, appeared ast Monday, and his credentials were presented. The majority of grave and reverend Senators appeared to think there was prima facie evidence of an election, although, at the same ime, prima facie evidence that there was no lection was presented, in the protest of the Indiana Sepate, duly submitted by Mr. Trumbull; and, after a long debate, in which the We suppose the real opposition to the Treaty majority seemed ignorant of the glaring and new English dress of the old playwright of troversies with England in Central America, tion, the oath of office was administered, and the case of Mr. Fitch referred to the Judiciary Committee. Of course, he will be turned out, but not, we presume, till after the adjournment of the Legislature.

A bean ifully conservative body is the American Senate!

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

Russia is steadily advancing her influence in Asia. Predominant in Persia, it seems that she has lately placed herself in China, far in advance of other Powers. For a long time she has had the monopoly of the overland trade with that empire, and for that reason has been excluded from the privileges of commerce by sea extended to England, America, and France. But, by late arrivals, we learn that she has at ast obtained from the Court of Pekin the right to trade at the five ports open to other nations. In addition to this, she enjoys what no foreign tage of a permanent legation at the capital of the empire.

In view of all this, it is not likely that Engwith China until she has obtained an equality of privileges-and we may expect ere long to see this stolid, bigoted Empire gradually yieldng to the laws of modern civilization.

THE IMMENSE CORRESPONDENCE between General Scott and Secretary Davis, laid before the Senate, and ordered to be printed, is beneath criticism. There is some consolation in the thought that it will find scarcely any readers on this side the Atlantic, and, we trust, none at all on the other. It is without a single redeeming feature.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Bogus Legislature continue the granting charters and privileges to companies, with reat indiscrimination and disregard as to their ctual value. These companies are chiefly

formed of members of the Legislature. An amusing incident occurred in the Council on the 234 ult. A bill chartering a company navigate the Kaw was introduced by Mr. Rees. As usual, most of the names on it were of members of one of these legislative houses, Mr. Rees himself figuring. Gen. Easton rose to object; or, rather, as he said, to offer an amendment. He thought the thing looked a ittle like a speculation; and if it was, he wanted a share in it. His amendment was to nsert the names of all the members of the Council and the House, together with the officers of the same. This is the first time that any one of the legislators has given the prac-

The repeal of the twelfth section of the act relative to slave property amounts to little or continues a Territory. It is expected that Kansas will soon be a State; hence the yieldng on this point for policy. If the legislation of the second session of

for want of advice. All the eminent doughfaces in the North, together with nearly all the Slavery propagandists of the South, are writing to Lecompton, advising and counselling the steps to be taken. Among the rest, twentyhree United States Senators have of late taken their distinguished consideration. General Cass, of Michigan, in a letter to

Governor Geary concerning the treatment of the Hickory Point prisoners, advises that the be omitted, but that they should be compelled to serve out their time. The unfortunate men are, we understand, still hoping for pardon through Executive influence. A bill authorizing Courts to admit to bail in

cases of murder at their own discretion, which had passed both Houses, has been vetoed by the Governor. No steps have been taken as yet for a Con-

titutional Convention. A Mr. Christian (Pro-Slavery) was elected nember of the Territorial Council on the 26th ultimo, at Lawrence. He fills the place occufied by Mr. Chapman, resigned.

on the 24th ultimo, occasioned by the ladies of the place making an onslaught upon the grogound in the shape of intoxicating liquors.

The Rebiel.

Old Times in England. February, 1857 New York Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Tsylor, Wash-

Here is another of those children's books, by Jacob Abbott, which are most popular, and which make little boys and girls' eyes glister so greatly. It is very amusing and instructive full of pictures taken from old manuscript queer things indeed, we must call them, now we have so much better engravings; but they are useful, as aiding us to see how our forefathers in England represented the manners and customs of their day, and thus showing us their mode of life and enjoyments.

The dialogue is easy, and the explanations can be readily understood. An elder brother, on his return home to spend a vacation, provides himself with a Pictorial History of Englandtakes one little brother in his lap, seats a sister and another brother beside him, and shows them the pictures, and tells them of the olden time. The titles of the conversations are, "Amuse. ments: Cathedrals: the Gunpowder Plot; Fun and Frolicking; Celebrations; Arms and the Legislature had agreed to go into joint Armor; Carriages; Ships and Boats; a Variety; Public Diversions;" so that there is no want of subjects, and, we doubt not, there will be many little hearts beating, all agitation, from enthusiasm over these pictures, and the curious things to be learned from them.

So Mr. Abbott and Messrs. Harpers, make haste and have another ready for March; and send it out in good season, to tell our young friends what you have chosen for them the next

THE TRACEDIES OF EURIPIDES. Literally translated or revised, with Critical and Explanatory Notes. By The odore Alois Buckley, of Christ Church. 2 vols. New York : Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D.C.

This work is republished from Bohn's edition. and forms another portion of Harper's Classical Library. We have had no time to give it much of an examination, or to compare it with other translations. From its appearing in Bohn's issue, however, we infer that a good scholar must have been employed in its preparation. Mr. Buckley has given a short introduction, in which he furnishes a brief account of Euripides, together with a similar estimate of his ability as a tragedian, and the character of his dramas. He agrees with Schlegel and others, in thinking that the decline of Greek tragedy was furthered by Euripides; and while allowing his merits in certain respects, he criticises severely many of his tragedies, placing them very low in the scale, as compared with Eschylus and Sophocles.

The translation of dramatic pieces is ever difficult, especially where the incidents involve the introduction of national usages and peculiarities; and the translation of the Greek into English is rendered further so, from the fact that a use of many words is often necessary to express a single compound word of the for mer language. The translation before us is prose, which probably is better adapted than poetry to give a more exact representation of the original. It conveys, however, after all, but a faint reproduction of the ancient language. with its varied phrases. The volumes are neatly printed, and have the merit of giving us a Greece, better conveying his peculiarities than Potter's - and embracing, too, the results of later investigations of the original text.

DORE. By a Stroller in Europe. New York: Harper &

Done, Gilded! "We are sometimes irresistibly drawn into the contemplation of what we dislike; so men gaze fascinated at serpents; so young Copperfield steals up the chamber of the sleeping Uriah Heep, to stare at the hideous face of a being he loathed; so Dore stands as the title of this book." Thus the author himself speaks, in one of his pages. We do not know who he is; he seems to have been, not way. It is told with good effect, and is very to the one involved in the Hays case, and one also; for, to judge from what he says, he is well acquainted with the different parts, north, south, east, and west, of the United States; and likewise with Cuba, Mexico, and South Amer-

Some of his free and easy peculiarities and Power has yet been able to secure—the advan- strokes of broad humor are hardly in accordance with the requisites of a book for the general reader. And yet, with this drawback, there are characteristics in the volume we like. land will retire from the present controversy He has a good, right down earnestness, in his off hand manner, that we like to meet with. Nor are many of his suggestions and reflections wanting in sound common sense. Many practical deductions from what he has observed in other countries are thrown in, as contrasted with the view he here gives us of France and Germany. The most interesting portion of the volume is devoted to Paris, and no writer we have recently seen more graphically sketches certain states and phases of society there. He speaks as if he had observed men and manners elsewhere; but we can hardly entertain a doubt that the pictures he gives us of scenes in Paris are drawn from the life.

He describes natural scenery well. He is a close observer of human life. Some of his opinions must be taken with a very considerable deduction, as we think, but he evidently feels that the prosperity of our country is owing much to the Sabbath, the Bible, and Protestant ism. In his own peculiar style, speaking of the Roman Catholic religion, he says: "The best bomb-shells to shoot at it, are Bibles. A broadside of Bibles poured into it, would send it flying into the Mediterranean, like the herd of swine that rushed down into the Sea of Gennesaret." He writes in a slapdash way, and often throws in a racy sarcasm, which is better than any labored argument could be, for the exposure of a folly or vice.

In presenting the gilded surface, he does not cussion on the Slavery question while Kansas gayeties and polish of Paris with the more staid altogether comfortable to have his thoughts and unpolished circles of society in our own country, it is easy to see that his conscience sides with the latter, though there is nothing this began affair is not discreet, it will not be straight-laced in his views or expressions. He To the Editor of the National Era: is frank, outspoken, alike in condemnation or commendation; and there is such an evident heartiness in what he says, that he makes himself agreeable to the reader, and gains over him a power to make him go on, even though there the bogus law-makers of Kansas Territory into is not a little he would had been somewhat dif- of such a demand, "The omission of three lines to the principle that "Congress has no port ferently described. There are one or two living writers he reminds us of, but we have not been to the union of sentences, has a tendency to list it said that, although Congress has a sentence to the union of sentences. able to fasten the book on any of them. At make the paragraph ungrammatical." To the power to legislate for the Territory, it has ye chain and ball part of their punishment should times, his descriptions seem as if penned after charge, however, I plead, not guilty. The lines the right to repeal all laws already in existence a Shandean model; but he has a great deal omitted were in my manuscript, and inadvermore of sincere feeling, we should think, than tently left out, as I suppose, by the printer. Sterne, and so is less artificial.

he does not seek to uphold it as the best state a singular paragraph. How the insertion of

EL GRINGO, OR NEW MEXICO AND HER PROPLE. By W. H. Davis, late United States Attorney, New York: Har-per & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. #

geries of the place, destroying everything they New Mexico? We suspect very little. They no doubt you will allow the reinsertion of the A Pro-Slavery caucus was to have been held are aware of its general situation, having for quotation with the omitted lines, which, to in Lecompton, on the night of the 26th ultimo. merly been the northern portion of the Mexican render the justice as full as possible, and that

of the Mexican war, and in part by a subse- fail, I have marked the lines in question with quent purchase, embraced in what is called italies: could recur, except the reports of explorations ed. Could she have turned from this blaze borrowed light, and pressed forward in an horizontal could recur, except the reports of explorations and fixing boundaries, published by Congress, bler sphere, with her energy and talent, she l and which, though often enough lavishly dis- done well ; but there was the look back ! tributed, by a strange sort of allotment are Lot's wife, she could not turn to [into?] quite as likely to be given to those who hardly of salt, or she had been crushed standing ever open them to read them, while many who they are not among the noisy and foremost in pageant." the political contest. It is well, therefore, that here is a volume written by one who, from his admit so public an acknowledgment of the station, ought to know, and, so far as we can error, and be satisfied that the three unform judge from the book itself, does know, about nately omitted lines, with their added beauting the country and the people. We are glad that of imagery and connection, as well as "tendsuch a means of learning the condition of this cy to make the paragraph" grammatical are newest-acquired portion of our territory is brought within the reach of any or all who wish to form a correct idea of its relations and jog your printer's elbow for a few missales bearings, as an addition to our benefits or dis-

There is much that is interesting in book. The journey across the country, from while in a sort of transition state of printing Missouri to New Mexico, is filled up with intidents of adventurous hardships, perils, curious situations and company, hunting buffaloes, breakdowns, upsets, storms, and apprehensions of Indians-all told naturally, and giving to the reader a pretty good view of the country over which the road lay. Then follows the paragraph from the top, for "corner" road

sdvantages, resources or burdens

history of New Mexico, back to the time of the Spaniards, and conjecturally, also, before, with speculations as to particular places visited by those earliest invaders, and also as to Aztecs, Toltecs, &c., or the descendants of whoever read "wont;" for "truth" read "birth;" and they were, then found there. The present population is indeed a mongrel

breed. Some of them are of that class, "half horse and half alligator" people, as one might | errors of a similar kind have now and then coterm them, from whom our Kansas difficulties have so largely proceeded; a kind of political Arabs, without the better peculiarities of those primitive nomads, and from whom, by their assigned. lawless outrages, most of our Indian wars have arisen. The greater part of the New Mexicans, however, are a cross of Spanish, Indian. or negro, with here and there a sprinkling of better-informed persons of Spanish or American descent or education; and others, Indians, still retaining the peculiarities of their ancient | gus laws of Kansas, it is well known, take the

Some steps for advancement in knowledge

raising of cattle and mules are also followed in a strange, half-savage way.

Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washtion, furnished in a desultory manner, embraraised against him a storm of rage and indigcing incidents illustrating the manners and customs of the natives, and a variety of par-sulting from the re-arrest of Hays. Geary ticulars, which, all together, easily and graphi- gives as the reason for his taking such a course, sketches, or engravings, also give one some tive, has the right to stop, at his will, in the better idea of the appearance of the places visited. If we had room, we should be glad to him by laws which he acknowledges as bindquote our author's description of the prairie ing upon him, as well as the people of Kansas, dog village through which he passed, on his

> FIFTH. By William Robertson, D. D. With an Ac-William H. Prescott. In 3 volumes. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1857. For sale by Grav & Ballantyne.

nearly two hundred pages of the third volume. When Robertson wrote his history, the prevalent impression was, that Charles, in retiring from public life, ceased to take any interest in widely differs from a refusal to make a request its affairs; and no facts were accessible at that time to the historian in conflict with this idea. or appointed, as you may choose to have i Since then, Simancas has disclosed its archives, and abundant materials have been furnished. showing that the recluse continued to take a very decided part in the management of State affairs. Of all these Mr. Prescott has made good use, and he presented us with an admirable picture of to Congress, withhold the certificate of election the monastic life of the Emperor.

agreeable to the eye. These volumes, with those of Prescott's Philip the Second, furnish quite a complete view of the growth and development of the modern European system, from the chaotic conditions following the subversion of the Roman Empire. .

OEMS BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Complete in two volumes. Boston: Tickner & Fields. For sale

One might suppose it impossible to comprise all the poems of this favorite author within two such miniature volumes, without using infinitesi- of Popular Sovereignty? mal type: but Ticknor & Fields understand their business. The type is perfectly clear and beautiful, and never wearies the eye, while the paper, given us to understand that he considers to binding, and general typographical execution, are most admirable. The volumes are uniform fail also to let us see the misery and hollowness with the edition of Tennyson, issued by the that lies beneath; and while he contrasts the same publishers. A man of taste must feel dressed up in such a style.

INJURY REPAIRED.

The author of the "Torchlight" charges me with quoting from her book "incorrectly" and "with gross carelessness," and calls upon me "to repair the injury," "by publicly acknowledging the error;" and assigns as the ground doctrines is this, again? He has always he I noticed it when the paper appeared, and as do with the adjudication of a law, nor has it a With all its drawbacks, therefore, there is you may recollect, sir, cailed your attention to right to repeal a law which it has no power much in the book to our liking. His view of it; but the omission was deemed one that hardly to make. Let us hope that Douglas ma Slavery at the South is a sort of middle ground; justified again favoring your readers with such have a pleasant time in reconciling with one of society, but does not admit it to be as evil as these lines helps to relieve the sentence of the Squatter Sovereignty which he has taken so peculiarity for which it was quoted, it requires much pains to plant and protect. optics keener than mine to discern; and if there is not with them added something more than "a tendency to make a paragraph ungram- The undersigned will receive subscriptions and adve matical," I am mistaken. To "repair the in- lisements for this paper, and engage to deliver it put What do the most of our readers know about jury" in the fullest manner, however, I have New York Tribune. | Republic, and belonging now to the United | your readers may have the benefit of the entire | News Room, San Francisco, California.

the Gadsden treaty, and by which we paid | "Roving in an orbit, which but exposed has some ten millions of dollars for a strip, which, poverty, from its brilliancy, though seldom en whether worthless or not, still seems a ques- joying its mid-day effulgence, she could not fall to see that the clouds about her setting, if tion, and that is called the Mesilla valley or silver-rimmed in the rays reflected, still grew tract. Nor are our readers to blame for this blacker, and that the struggle she made to rewant of knowledge, for there have been no lumine (?) was but the expiring effort of a sources of general information to which they wick, from which the oil that fed it was depart wrapped in her faded purple, gazing on t bright revolving wheel on which whicled ha would do so, and would, perhaps, practically family connections, glittering, shining in silks use them, are not among the favored ones to share in the gifts of the public disposal, for May I hope that the amiable author will

States, as a Territory, by a treaty at the close paragraph, as it stands in the book, without

as conspicuous as could be desired?

And now, Mr. Editor, I feel disposed just to I find in the first notice in your last wash't Era, and which I presume must have occurr by the neglect to read the proof of that article the paper, during the removal of your office The mistakes are for the most part, perhaps such as will be at once detected and recil by your readers; but I will, however, state them as they all are found in a single article "Songs of Summer," &c .- line 12th of the comer." Line 20th of the 3d paragraph, for "childhood" read "childhood's." Line 6th of

the 4'h paragraph, for "water" read "waters" 'And in the quoted lines below, for "want three lines above this quotation, for "members" read "numbers;" waile, seven lines below it. "recover" should read "recovery, and." Slight curred, but they may in some cases be charged to an indistinct manuscript. Those above, I think, must be owing to the cause I have

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Topera, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: Another rupture has lately occurred between

Governor Geary and the Judiciary. The bo-

power of electing most of the minor officers from the people, and place it in the hands of are making, in the establishment of schools the three county commissioners, of whom the and missions, but the state of information and Judge of Probate is one cx officio, all those in morals is lamentably low, and many years turn chosen by the Legislature. On the resign must elapse before they will present much to nation of "Sheriff" Sam J. Jones, this board render them very desirable fellow-citizens. As of commissioners appointed one Anon, not long n Mexico, and South America generally, the since from the South, a poor, miserable, drun influence of the Roman Catholic system has en wretch, who was either incapable or unwillhad no favorable effect to elevate them.

There is but little enterprise. The soil, in any kind, for his successor. Whether his any ome portions, is well adapted to culture. The pointment was through the desire of his friends productions most valuable are wheat, corn, who wished to rid themselves of the necessity grapes, the latter of which are described as of of supporting him, by foisting him upon the a very superior kind, from which the best of public, or whether it was, as some assert, the wine and raisins may be made. Grazing, and part of a plan to embarrass Governor Gears account of Anon's notoriously bad character, by the inhabitants, who live, for the most part, refuse to grant him the requisite commission is a question which may never be altogether The volume contains a good deal of informa. explained. However, Geary did refuse to comcally given, make it an amusing book. The that Anon was the "meanest and most until and which he has so often declared he came in which he finds, as in that, the Judiciary against him. Anon at length applied to the Supreme Court, I understand, for compulsors william H. Prescott. In 3 volumes. Boston: Phillips. rected to the Governor, commanding him to The peculiar advantage of this edition of Robertson's Charles the Fifth is the account, the matter as a case in which justice only is from the elegant pen of Prescott, of the Life of involved, I cannot, knowing, as I do, the charthe Emperor after his Abdication, occupying acter of the man upon whom he was asked to bestow position and authority over an enligh

of law, it is quite another thing. The case ed appointment. The officer is already elected this fact, without which he could not act. Geary, in his refusal, took upon himsel province of an elector, to which the people of or their representatives, are supposed to be on account of immorality of conduct, or so The work is handsomely printed, in large other personal or even political fault of the type, and on clear paper, in all respects successful candidate. However, I am not set that such a course in the case of the last Ca have been highly beneficial, and promotive much good to the people of Kansas.

ened people, doubt the propriety of his actions.

But viewed in the light of a strict construction

I have just heard that the body at Lecount calling itself the Legislature of Kansas, has been having the conduct of Geary, in the instance have mentioned and other similar ones, un consideration, and that it has demanded of the President his removal. The proceedings at said to have been in secret joint session. Who will Pierce do? He will, in all probability sustain Geary. But how can he do this cosistently, and yet hold to his boasted doctri

representatives, the right of "managing own affairs in their own way;" and he has als Legislature now sitting at Lecompton compof the representatives of the people of Kans

A letter has lately been received at Liconi ton, from Gen. Whitfield, enclosing one from Senator Douglas, in which the latter gentless takes occasion to inform the members of the Territorial Legislature that they must either re peal the laws relating to test oaths and heav penalties for writing or speaking against Sl very, or Congress would annul them, and haps do even worse. They may he warning, but I think they will not. But what overriding of his favorite Popular Sovereig

which that body may deem unconstitutional? answer, that is a matter wholly within the proince of the courts. Congress has nothing

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ally. Friends of the Era, please call. JOSEPH HUGHES, 5 Walnut Place,

THE ERA can always be found at J. W. SULLIVAMS